REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,760.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will or the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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a line but no Advertisements counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*) will despatch the s. s. ASSYRIA, 1495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heaman, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 10th March 1877.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 2nd March and on TUESDAY, the 6th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. BURMAH, 1,082 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 10th March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forthnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

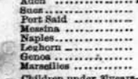
The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without wines
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	54	35	14-10	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
RUBATTINO to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

XTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE END OF MARCH.

THE S. S. RINALDO, 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation and room for a limited number of First-Class Passengers.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and will be followed by the S. S. EUROPA on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st CLASS TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
Do. TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th February 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	
S.	PEKIN	37	600	W. Woolcott .... 12th Mar.
—	SUMATRA	2,68	450	C. Anderson .... 19th do.
S.	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman .... 26th do.
—	PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde ..... 2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish ..... 9th do.
—	SIAM	3090	500	N. W. Hazelwood. 16th do.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	F. S. Tomlin .... 23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow .... 30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart ..... 7th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates..... 14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne .... 21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leve the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th March 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. Orman 31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2,63	500	Capt G.N. Hector 14th May at 3 P. M.

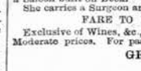
F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CAPTAIN THOMAS COLLINS.

THIS Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, positively.

A few Berths are still disengaged.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship TYTHONUS, Capt. Cuttino, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Tythonus.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
41, MADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 41, 6 cases T red Prints, one lot grey and white choties of different carpets, 2 cases chamber candlestick, 1 case sponge, 1 case brown soap, 1 case tweed all woollen, 1 case coffee mill and 1 case glass.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a handsome English-built 4-wheeled dog-cart, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Major Stockley, R.A. The same comprises rich star cut glass ware, handsome dinner and tea services, best plated ware, cutlery, table linen &c., handsome, seasoned, carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, side board, Malet pattern arms chairs, child's ditto, hat stand, screens, circular, whitting, and other tables, easy, and lady's low chairs, hair bottomed sofas, book stands, a rosewood cottage piano by John Broadwood and Sons, carved pictures, kerosene lamps, iron bedsteads, camp cots, child's ditto, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, almirah, wardrobe, dispense and cookroom articles, copper cooking utensils, plants, &c.

At 1 P.M.

An English built 4-wheeled dog-cart.

A handsome 4 seated open carriage, Lady's side saddle, Reserve's Fowls, &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP CITY OF DUNEDIN.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the fine and fast sailing ship City of Dunedin A. T for 10 years, 1,094 Tons register, built at Dumbarton 1863, of the best materials and under special survey: metal fastened throughout, was continued on the first letter for 3 years from 1873. Had a through overhaul in 1874, when she was remetalled and had a new main deck, has iron lower masts and one of Chaplain and Co. patent Condensers capable of producing from 40 to 45 gallons fresh water per hour: she is well found and has always been kept in the highest state of efficiency by her present owners. Dimension's length 196½, breadth 34½, depth 22 feet.

An Inventory of the furniture, stores, &c., can be seen at the office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co

AUCION SALE OF HARDWARE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Lookmanjee Tyabjee, mortgagor, the following 3 packages of Hardware, consisting of glass knobs 1½, 1¾, 1¾, and 1 inch, Hat and boat hooks, and screws of sizes.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from Mr. Cleveland, to sell by Public Auction, at his house, Breach Candy, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A.M., a valuable collection of plants.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale, from 6 to 8 A.M. and from 5 to 7 P.M.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1877.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND Co.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 636 of 1875.

Ruttonbai Khanbai, widow of Hussenally Tyabjee, Alybhoy Hussonally, Adumjee Hussonally and Mariambai, wife of Tyabjee Boaimah, respectively, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Bhendy Bazar Road, without the Fort, and Abdool Cadur Hussunally, a minor of the age of three years by his next friend Jeewajee Khanbhoy ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hussenbhai bin Syedna Abdool Cadur Nusmoodeen and Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Executors of the Will of Jafferjee Tyabjee, deceased ..... Defendants.

Messrs Mehrjee Johnston & Co. under instructions from James Thorburn, Esquire, the Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in this suit, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the undermentioned date the following properties:—

ON THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate at Dadur in Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mandavie, in the Island of Bombay, and which said land is entered in the books of the C llector of Land Revenue under Nos. 63, 67, 109, 411 and 417, containing by admeasurement 8204 5/9 square yards, (little more or less,) and bounded on the East partly by the Dart of Bapoo Josey, and partly by the Batty ground of Wittoojee Mancojee and Babool Rulton Thakoor, on the West by the Batty ground of Goolam Ally Mahomed, on the North partly by the ground of Bhawoo Russool, and partly by the Batty ground of Wittoojee Mancojee, and on the South by the ground of Gowria Pattel.

ON THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate at Dadur, abutting on the East side of the Public Road, leading from Bombay to Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mandavie, in the Island of Bombay, and which said piece of land is entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 514 and contains by admeasurement 4617 square yards, (little more or less,) and is bounded on the East by the Salt Batty ground of Mr. Boaz Fernandez, on the West by the Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the North by the Salt Batty ground of Munchurjee Bomonjee Punthuckee, and on the South by the Salt Batty ground of Manoel Francisco de Souza.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 8TH MARCH.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
BALFE'S LEGENDARY OPERA
SATANELLA
(OR THE POWER OF LOVE),
IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

COUNT RUPERT	Mr. H. Vernon.
HORTENSIUS (*his Tutor*)	„ J. Ratson.
CARI	„ J. Rollings.
BRACCACHIO (*a Pirate Chief*)	„ A. Plumpton.
CONRAD	„ G. Bartels.
GRAND VIZIER	„ G. Fendon.
PRINCESS STELLA, LELIA	Mrs. H. Vernon.

IMMORTALS.

ARIMANES (*King of the Demons*)	Mr. A. Plumpton.
SATANELLA	Miss Elcia May.

NOBLES, PIRATES, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
LE CHANT DES NAIADES ..... Ascher.
And between the Second and Third Acts
QUI VIVE, GALOP DE CONCERT ..... Ganz.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle...Rs. 10
Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

Notice.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY!

PURCHASE THE SKIT OF THE DAY,
Mr. BRITON, Esquire,
Price 5 as. including postage,
MINERVA PRESS, CALCUTTA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "NELLIE MARTIN," FOX, Master, from LONDON are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and (countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th March 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamer "JAMES C. STEVENSON," CLARK, Commander, from LONDON are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, without delay.

No claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEWART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

THE HENRY MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS AT ONCE into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Honorary Secretaries.

J. M. MACLEAN,
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY } Hon.
RUGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE, } Secs.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 4 P.M. on TUESDAY the 10th instant for the CONSTRUCTION of certain BUILDINGS for the accommodation of the BAND of H.E. the GOVERNOR at Parell.

Plans and specifications for the above work may be seen and other particulars learnt on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders should be accompanied with a deposit of 2½ per cent. on the tendered amount, to be forfeited in the event of refusal orderly to sign the necessary agreement.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engr. Presidency.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 727 of 1873.

HURRY BHANJEE, KESSOWJEE HUNSRAJ and RUTTONSEY JADOWJEE, all of Bombay, Hindoo Merchants and carrying on business at Mody Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, afore-said under the name, style and firm of HURRY BHANJEE ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MOWJEE MEGHJEE and SHARIFF MOWJEE, Mahomedan Merchants, residing at Bandora and PEERBHOY MOWJEE, also Mahomedan Merchant, residing at Jubulpoor and lately carrying on business in partnership in Bombay, by means of the said Sheriff Mowjee, under the name style and firm of SHERRIFF MOWJEE.. Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Thirteenth day of January 1874, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before C. AGNEW TURNER, Esquire, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of March next, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Hurry Bhanjee, Kessowjee Hunsraj and Ruttonsey Jadowjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants Mowjee Meghjee, Sheriff Mowjee and Peerbhoy Mowjee or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate at Pakhadi Khatar ody in Bandora in the Collectorate of Tanna in Salsette in the Subdistrict of the Sub-Registrar of Tanna aforesaid which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 262 square yards and two thirds of another square yard be the same a little more or less and is bounded on the east by the property of Manock Khoja, on the west by the house of Janka Khoja, on the south by the Oart of Jasaa Brez and on the north by the house of Sallay Mahomed Bangadkur with a passage between; and which said house is assessed by the Municipality of Bandora under No. 261 and together with the premises aforesaid formerly was and at present is in the occupation of Mowjee Meghjee one of the abovenamed defendants and his family.

For further particulars and for the conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. John Macfarlane Attorney for the above named Plaintiffs in No. 5 Apollo Street Fort. Dated this 24th day of February 1877.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT

OF TUTICORIN IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

Valuable Freehold Cotton Pressing and Coffee Curing Establishments, the properties of the late Alexander Crowe, Esq., the business of which have been carried on for several years past by Messrs. A and R Crowe and Co.

THE COTTON PREMISES contain substantial godowns capable of stowing 15,000 bales of Cotton two Steam Presses Hodgarts Patents engine room Boilers.

The machinery is nearly new and available for immediate use.

The COFFEE PREMISES comprise spacious stores, Barbacues, Picking Verandahs, and Hand Peeling and Sizing Machinery.

A GOOD BUNGALOW is attached to each of the above Premises.

THE PROPERTIES form a square of 4 acres, fronting the Sea and Beach road on the east, and adjoining the South India Railway terminus on the north and the main road to Cotton districts on the south.

ALSO TWO CARGO BOATS of about 12 tons each, with fittings complete, which have been used for the above Cotton Business.

Messrs. Norton, Trist, Watney and Co., are instructed to offer for sale at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, London in April next, the above valuable Properties in 3 lots, by direction of the Trustee of the Estates of Alexander Crowe and Co. of London, and A. and R. Crowe and Co. of Colombo and Tuticorin, with the consent of His Honor the Vice Chancellor, Malins and the Executors of the late Alexander Crowe, Esq., deceased.

The day of sale when fixed will be duly announced by advertisement in the London papers, and meanwhile particulars may be had of—

John Weise, Esq., Trustee, No. 16, Tokenhouse Yard, London.
G. S. Mortimer, Esq., of the Tuticorin Cotton Press Company, Limited, Tuticorin.
E. H. Skrine, Esq., of Messrs. Darley, Butler and Co., Tuticorin.
The Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Colombo.
W. W. Mitchell, Esq., of Darley, Butler and Co., Colombo, of Messrs. Clarkes, Rawlins and Clarke, Solicitors, No. 66, Graham House, Old Broad Street, London, and of the Auctioneers, 62, Old Broad Street, London.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

New West of England Coatings, Angola Trowserings, Fine Scotch Cheviots, Riding Cords, Best Linen and Cotton Drills, Shikar Materials, &c.

ASQUITH & Co. have just landed a splendid assortment of the above which will be found to meet the requirements of INDIAN WEAR. The fit quality and finish of all GARMENTS GUARANTEED.

CASH PRICE LIST.

LOUNGE OR OFFICE SUITS, SINGLE OR DOUBLE BREASTED COATS AND TROUSERS.

	Rs. a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best wool	30 0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
Extra Fine do.	30 0
Best Fancy Angolas	35 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 8

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES SCIENTIFICALLY CUT TO FIT THE FIGURE.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18 0
Real Climping Norton Whip Cords	23 0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	26 0
White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear	35 0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10 8
Coats of the above	15 0
White Cord Trousers	14 0

TROUSERS.

Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10 0
superfine do. do.	14 0
Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades.....from	16 0
A very large choice of these superior goods.	
The very Best Angolas made	18 0

WASHING MATERIALS.

Colored Drill Trousers	5 0
Best White Drill	5 0
Suits of above	15 0
White Linen Drill Trousers	8 8
Flannel Linen Trousers	6 0
Suits of do. do.	16 0
Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from	6 8

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. a.
SUPER West of England Cloth	75 0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85 0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7 0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	30 0

COATS.

MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating bound with Rich Silk Braid	36 0
FROCK COATS for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38 0
DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling	26 0
VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS	9 0
Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coats	39 0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45 0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coats	16 0
Do. Do. Do. Vest	6 8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25 0

SHIKAR KIT.

Coat and Trousers of strong hand made materials	8 0
Do. Do. of Stout Flax	18 0

CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	8 8

Our New Illustrated Catalogue with Patterns, and simple instructions for self measurement Post Free to any part of the East.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co., who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisement.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.

Our Own Bottling.

	NET CASH.		CREDIT.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	6	4	6	12 } *Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts .....per doz.	4	4	4	12 }

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.

Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. .....per doz.	6	4	6	12	} *Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts. .....per doz.	4	4	4	12	}

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Bottled by Moline and Company.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 6TH MARCH 1877.

Consols are still quoted at 96¼ but French Rentes have advanced from 106⅝ to 106¾, from which we may infer that the position of Continental politics is at all events no worse than it was.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, notwithstanding Saturday's small American receipts was unchanged, the sales being only 8,000 bales. Prices are unaltered both on the spot and to arrive, but Reuter calls his rates buyers' prices. The Manchester Piece Goods Market is quiet but steady and yesterday's American receipts are again small so that there is good ground for considering the position of the staple favourable for a rise, if only the political situation was more settled, but there can be no doubt that this is an element of great uncertainty.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12⅜ cents, but Futures are 3/16 higher, June shipment being quoted 13⅛ cents per lb. The receipts of cotton at the U. S. Ports to date are as follows :—

	1877. This week.	1876. Last week.	1875.
Two days' Receipts...	5,000	19,000	14,000
Three days' do. ...	12,000	29,000	22,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,571,000	3,518,000	3,091,000

Coffee in London is unchanged in value; Ceylon Cocoanut oil is £1, Cochin 10s. per ton lower; Linseed is unchanged, but Ferozepore Rapeseed is 6d., Calcutta 1s. 6d. per quarter, lower.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 56½d. per oz., and we do not hear of anything from private sources to the contrary.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been firm, and for Bank Bills closes partially 1/16d. higher. There has not been much private paper offering but one of the leading banks has come out as a seller of long dated bills at 1/16d. over yesterday which makes the advance. The feeling as to the future of the market is still very unsettled, and seems likely to continue so until the intentions of Government respecting Council drafts are made known. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 9 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ..	1s. 10 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta there is an enquiry for demand bills which must now be quoted at 5/16 premium. For 60 days' sight the quotation is still 1 per cent. discount nominal.

Government Paper to-day is depressed and lower owing to weaker advices from Calcutta. We quote Fours, Rs. 98½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

The Share market continues very steady especially for Spinning and Weaving Companies, which are generally Rs. 5 to 15 per share higher with more buyers than sellers. Banks are unchanged, Colaba Land Co.'s shares Rs. 5, Masagon Rs 20 and Port Canninge Rs. 12½ per share lower. In Press property the only movement is an advance of Rs. 2½ in Mofussilite, Bombay Burmah Trading Co. have advanced Rs. 15, Treacher and Co., Limited, Rs. 5 per share.

Cotton to-day has been firm but with no great amount of business passing. Rates are unchanged and owing to yesterday's small receipts at the American Ports sellers are not inclined to press sales, but on the other hand our currencies are now considerably above Liverpool and buyers hold off in consequence. The arrivals from up country yesterday were small—2,296 bales, making 12,040 bales for the four days.

Freights continue very quiet. For Liverpool by ready steamers we quote £2 2-6 and by sailing ship £2 per ton for cotton. Shippers do not, however, seem disposed to engage freely at the rate. The Nellie Martin *s. s.* is reported fixed for Liverpool at £2 2-6 per ton.

Piece Goods are very quiet but firm steady. An average business of a general character is still passing in the Bazar, but dealers do not seem disposed to replenish their stocks, which are still very liberal.

Coals are steady, owing to a considerable extent of buying by the Railway Companies but prices so far are no higher. To arrive we quote Davison's West Hartley Rs. 16½, Cowper West Hartley Rs. 16, Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 15, Cardiff Rs. 15½ per ton alongside.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

Offices of the "Englishman," Thursday Evening.

There is again no change to speak of in the value of money; a good demand continues, and the open market has approached a little nearer to the Bank's terms, but beyond that there has been no further hardening in the market. Further shipments of silver have gone to Burmah, about 13 lakhs, which, however, is a considerable falling off as compared with the previous transmissions, and the demand for that quarter is probably pretty well supplied for the present.

The Bank of Bengal's position has not been much affected by public demand this week, but Government continue drawers to a serious extent, which is running the Bank's cash balances down to an uncomfortably low ebb ; if there is to be dearer money soon, it is more likely to arise from this cause than from commercial requirements, and Government seems resolved to go on drawing from home on the Treasury here up to the end of the current financial year, notwithstanding the other special and heavy claims now being made on it. It will be with a feeling of relief that the commercial community receive the Budget this year.

The alterations in the Bank of Bengal's statement for the present week are as under.

	Lakhs.
Loans and credits increased.....	54
Bills discounted increased.....	1
Private deposits increased	64 / 32
Increase in public demand	22
Government Balances decreased.....	12½
Total demand.....	15

But owing to a reduction of about 3 lakhs in the investment account, the cash balance decrease amounts to little over 12 lakhs. That item, however, now stands at only 52 per cent. of the liabilities.

Silver appears to be again on the rise at home. Reuter gives the price at 56½d. per oz., but it is stated that private telegrams put it so high as 56¾d. The home exchange market is evidently firmer, yesterday's issue of 17 lakhs Council bills bringing a good half per cent. advance, the price being 1-9⅜ on both presidencies, and the great bulk again drawn on Calcutta.

Exchange.

Sterling has maintained the recovering tendency which set in at the close of last mail, and has advanced gradually but very steadily until Bank bills touched 1-9⅜ for demand, and 1-10 for six months' sight, the quotation however never having settled at over 1-9⅜ to 1-9 11/16, and 1-9 15/16 respectively, at which most of this mail's business has been done. Little or nothing could be done in documents until sellers conceded 1-10⅛, and from that to 1-10 3/16 has been the general currency of the week, some forward business being done even at 1-10¼. Some credit bills have also been sold at 1-10⅛, and that is the present rate for first class descriptions of such paper. Telegraphic transfer has been sold to some extent at 1-9⅝, and the rates all round look firm at the close as under :

Bank Telegraphic Transfer.....	1s. 9½d.
Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 9 11-16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 9 13-16d.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	27	Half-yearly	32½
Quarterly	14	Quarterly	16½

Document Bills do.	1s. 10 3-16 to ¼d.	
France.—Rates have advanced quite in proportion to the above, and this afternoon can scarcely be quoted below *f.* 2-33 for three months', and *f.* 2-34½ for six months' sight documents bills.		
Germany.—It is rather a novelty to hear of direct business with that country, but this week some moderate transactions are reported in Bank drafts on Hamburg at M. 1-85 for three months' sight, and M.1-84 for on demand. It is not at all improbable that direct working will by degrees come into operation the same as it has done with regard to France.		
Bombay.—Demand continues quoted at ¼ annas discount, and 60 days' sight 1 to 1-4 0 discount, Bank bills.		
Madras.—Business is still going on at about previous rates. Thirty days' sight 1 to 1-2-0 discount, and sixty days' 1-10-0 to 1-12-0 discount, private paper.		
Colombo.—The rate is about 1 discount for thirty days', and 1 10-0 for sixty days' sight, private paper.		
China.—The market has not yet opened, but 225 is nominally quoted for thirty-day opium bills.		

Stocks and Shares.

The market is without new feature this week ; a good steady business is going on, without marked change of price either way ; speculation, however, is somewhat damped by the continuation of comparatively dear money. The Tea Concerns are now declaring their final dividends for last season, and the following have been announced during the week :—

Balsan,	8	p. c., making for the year	8 p. c.
Mothola,	4	,, ditto	10 ,,
Punkabaree	4	,, ditto	9 ,,
Central Cachar	5	,, ditto	10 ,,
Teendarrea	3	,, ditto	3 ,,
Dessai & Parbuttia	5	,, ditto	15 ,,
Goosery Cotton Mills	10	,, ditto	17 ,,

Government Securities are still dull, and likely to remain so until Government's intentions about next year's financing are unveiled. Some business has been done in four per cents. at from 98-6 to 99-8, and then down to 98-2, and subsequently 98-6 to 98-4. Scarcely anything is reported in five and a half per cents. ; the price has been 101-8 to 101-10, and remaining there. The closing rates may be called :—

4	per cents.	98¼
5½	,, ...	101½ to ⅝

Bank Shares are strong, and there is a very good demand for Bengal's, carrying the price further up to 690 and 695. National's have again been dealt in at 110 and 111.

Tea Shares are going steadily, mostly at about previous prices, a few however showing an advance. Of such are Central Cachar from 170 to 176, Chandypore 725, Singell 110, Tukvar 135 to 137½, Holta 98, and Dessai and Parbattia 150. The following sales do not in all instances fully maintain previous currency, but nevertheless evince no real weakness. Durrung 75 to 76, Hoolungoorie 101, Majuram 131, Soom 97½ to 98, D-hing 86, Eastern Cachar 120, Jokai 140, Coochela 160, East India 76, and Kalacherra 105 to 106.

Spinning Mill Shares continue to look very healthy, prices still tending upwards. Howrah's are in good demand, and have brought 87 to 88, Calcutta Jute are letter at 81 to 82, and Budge Budge firm at 81 to 82, also Seebpore at 66 ; transactions recorded in them all at these prices.

The Cotton Concerns are again now enquired for, resulting in business in Goosery at the advanced rate of 250, in Bowreah at 95 to 96, and in Dunbar at 75. The report of the last named mill for the first year of its working has just been issued, and may be considered very promising for the future ; they wind up with a small sum to the credit of profit and loss, notwithstanding the great disadvantages under which a new concern of the kind labours at the outset, and the long time for which the working was very limited.

Coal Shares.—A sale of Raneegunge is reported at 47½.

Miscellaneous Shares.—There is less doing in India General, but the price has farther advanced to 965, and Bengal Iron look strong at 85, a fresh rise. Landing and Shipping have been dealt in at 70.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *s. s.* Lady Lycett, 1198 tons, Captain G. L. Erast, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The schooner Fatal Mubarack, 51 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo, and fifteen deck passengers.

The *s. s.* J. C. Stevenson, 1 368 tons, Captain R. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (January 31st), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

The *s. s.* Juan, 1,019 tons, Captain John Stack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (February 4th), via Port Said, Suez and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 890 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The P. and O. Co.'s *s. s.* Khiva, 1,506 tons, Captain G. Lee, sailed yesterday for China &c, with China mails and general cargo, 1,626¼ chests opium and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Mr. J. W. Lewarnd, Mr. R H. H. Essack, and three natives. From Galle—Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Minstone, and Mr. Baylis. From Melbourne—Mr. McMarland, Mr. and Mrs. Learnioth, Master Learnioth and four children and two E. servants.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Lombardy (*s*)	Hall	Shanghai, Feb 9.
	Jusa (*s*)	Stack	Liverpool, Feb 4.
	J C Stevenson (*s*) ..	Clark	London, Jan 31.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Akola (*s*)	Williams	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Khiva (*s*)	Lee	China &c.
	Lady Lycett (*s*)	Erast	Calcutta.

The Schooner Fatal Mubarack, Nacoda, to Mozambique obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Burma, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Cocconada, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Caradoc, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS

Feb.			
3	Madura (*s*)	.....	Calcutta and N. Ports.
	Latona	.....	Gopaulpore.
4	Penang (*s*)	.....	Bombay and S. Ports.
	John Chapman (*s*)..	.....	Cothapatam.
	D of Sutherland (*s*)..	.....	Calcutta.
	S. of Alabama (*s*)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
3	John Chapman (*s*)..	.....	Cothapatam.
4	Coldinghame	.....	Rangoon.
	Shelomith	.....	Calcutta.
	Canon Harrison.....	.....	Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S S Madura—From Calcutta to Madras—Mr G Mitchell, Major H C Wright, Mr A Michaelis, Mr W McCulloch. From Gopaulpore—Mr Yore. From Vizagapatam—Captain Heaviside R E, Mr J Bond.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 6.

For Liverpool.

City of Baltimore *s*—200 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Sicily *s*—75 boxes ginger wine, Manockjee Bhicajee.
Strathleven *s*—20 bi rrels steel, Joseph Soares ; 400 bundles nail rod iron, Megjee Oomeresy.
Macedonia *s*—1 cask hardware, Noormahomed H Cassum ; 100 kegs lead ore, Tezpall Gokuldas.

From London.

Severn *s*—352 bundles steel, Abdoolally Sumsoodin 300 tubs steel, Khimjee Jewa ; 1 case sosp, Abdoolally Shaik Adam ; 25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan ; 4 packages glassware, Pestonjee Cursetjee Cama ; 20 drums linseed oil, and 5 drums turpentine, Adamjee Jewajee ; 26 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee ; 4 cases hardware, Dewjee Canjee ; 10 hogsheads pale ale, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons.
Mongolia *s*—34 cases oilmanstore, 3 cases codliver oil. 1 case perfumery, 6 cases cheese, and 6 cases hams, Cowasjee Dadabhoy.

From Trieste.

Memfis *s*—5 cases earthenware, Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally.

From Bordeaux.

Union, 100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 6.

For Liverpool.

South Tyne *s*—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Purushumdas ; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.
Blenheim *s*—650 cwts myrabollams, W. and A. Graham and Co ; Strathleven *s*—50 bales cotton waste, Dewjee Sewjee ; 70 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraz ; 51 bales cotton, Esmail Abdool rehman ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2 bales wool, Moladina Moomaa ; 30 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 34 bales hemp, Soorjee Jewandass ; 125 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co.
City of Baltimore *s*—100 cwts coir yarn, Khetsey Dhurumsey ; 500 cwts myrabolams, Rali Brothers ; 752 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co ; 160 bales cotton, Thakersee Khetsee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 74 bales cotton, and 3,900 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co.
Renown *s*—100 bales cotton, Forbes and Co ; 37 cwts coir yarn, Abdula, Meernaly.
County of Caithness *s*—140 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gordhundass Runchordass ; 100 bales cotton, W and Graham and Co ; 200 cwts bones, Abdool Rayman Ajambhoy.

For London.

Bewick *s*—6 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co ; 738 cwts myrabollams, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 191½ cwts myrabollams, Sobhachund Gulabchund ; 40 cwts ambadullee, F M Munjee ; 589 cwts sugar, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Sobhagchund Golabchund.
Pekin *s*—14 bundles E teeth, Suriff Durvesh ; 5½ cwts E teeth, Moolchund Jewraz ; 10 bales hides, Dhurumsey Velljee ; 15 cwts E teeth, Sackoor Futtaybhoy ; 1½ cwts E teeth, Mamedjee H-jee Adomjee ; 50 bales hemp, W and A Graham and Co ; 225 cwts muster seed, 101½ cwts nuxvomica and 29 cwts gum, Antobs Eswan jee.

For Falmouth.

Dilawar—13,800 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

For Havre.

Raphael—2,600 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Auscoral *s*—37 cwts coffee, H Cleson and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co ; 10 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Vinay and Co ; 3⅜ cwts B horns, and 2 cwts Dhoma, George Lockhart and Co.
Pekin *s*—70 bales cotton, George, Lockhart add and Co.

For Calcutta.

Blackwatch *s*—125 bales cotton, Anderson and Co ; 78 bales cotton, Sujuram Ramchunder.

For Hongkong.

Khiva *s*—1 box real pearls, Essoofally and Essabhoy ; 16 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 16 chests opium, Tarachund Lachmiaran ; 49 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 15 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 16 chests opium Gulabroy Koonjal ; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 10 chests opium, Hanaron Manockram ; 9 chests opium, Jugunath Rawjee ; 20½ chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 11 chests opium, Tarachund Sittaryn ; 73½ chests opium, Khetseedass Jakeram.

For Shanghai.

Khiva *s*—20 chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram ; 30½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 26 chests opium, Jaiazbhoy Ebram ; 23½ chests opium, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons ; 25½ chests opium, Tarachund Sittaryn ; 73½ chests opium, Khetseedass Jakeram.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,

THE CELEBRATED PIANIST

Is to be seen at Messrs. Rutnagur and Co's, Esplanade Road, Fort, where she will receive pupils.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour, freshness and their general purity.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th March 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·887
Temperature of the Air.....	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	70·7
Dew Point	68·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	70·1
General Direction of wind.....NW, NNW, NNE, ESE, NW, WNW, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	224.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 5.

Conor, Lieut and Adjt, Madras 33rd Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

March 6.

Dickson, Col, Bombay Pol Dept, on leave, from Nimach.
Fitzfinnald, Lieut Col, Bengal C Bde R H A, on leave, from Meanee.

DEPARTURES.—March 6.

Parker, Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, to Morar.
Bald, Capt, Madras 44th Regt, on leave.
Japp, Major, Bombay R E, on duty, to Bellary.
Morgan, Col, Bengal 32nd Regt, to rejoin, to Jhelum.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, 24th February 1877.)

Legislative Department.

Mr W F Agnew, Barrister-at-law, received charge of the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports, in the High Court at Calcutta, from Mr Amir Ali, after noon on the 26th inst.

Home Department.

Mr J F D Inglis, C S I, made over charge of the Office of Chief Comsr of Oudh to Sir George Couper, Bart, C B, K C S I, on the 15th inst.

The Hon Sir John Strachey, K C S I, is permitted to resign the Bl Civil Service, with effect from 14th Dec 1876.

Mr G D Burgess, Bl Civil service, Asst Comsr of the 3rd grade, in British Burma, to be Asst Comsr of the 2nd grade, with effect from the 16th Sept last, vice Mr L McIver.

Mr A H Hild-brand, Asst Comsr of the 4th grade, to be Asst Comsr of the 3rd grade, vice Mr Burgess.

Mr E S Symes, Bl Civil Service, Supy Asst Comsr, to be Asst Comsr of the 4th grade, vice Mr Hildebrand.

Mr A Manson, C S, Offg Joint Mag and Deppy Collr of Purneah, in Bengal, to officiate as Deppy Comsr of Sylhet in Assam, during the absence on furlough of Mr A L Chy, or until further orders.

Mr F E Tuson, Extr. Asst Supt of the 2nd class in Fort Blair and Nicobars, to officiate as Extra Asst Supt of the 1st class during the absence of Mr F A de Ropstorff, or until further orders.

Mr H G Austen to officiate as Extra Asst Supt of the 2nd class vice Mr F E Tuson, or until fur her orders.

The services of the Rev A H Esty, M A, Chaplain of Kamptee, in the Central Provinces, are placed at the dispos l of the Govt, of the N W Provinces, with effect from the 12th inst.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Navigating Sub-Lt E W Petley, R N, Asst Supt of the 2nd grade in the Marine Survey Dept, is granted eight months' furlough on medical certificate, under Sec 14, Chapter IV, of the Civil Leave Code.

With reference to Notification No 108, dated the 23rd ultimo, Capt J R Wilmer, Offg Asst Supt of the 1st grade in the Topographical Survey, reverted to his substantive position as position as Asst Sup. tin the 2nd grade, on the 23rd Jan last.

Foreign Department.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to invest Capt W S S Bisset, R E, Manager (Open Line), Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, with the powers of a Mag, 3rd class, as described in Sec 20, Act X. 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure) to be exercised within the limits of the Open Line, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway.

The services of Surgn R M Wall, Civil Surgn Bushire, are re-p aced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

Surgn J C Lucas, Bomb-y Medl Establt, is appointed Civil Surgn at Bushire with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgn R M Wall.

Capt C B Euan Smith, C S I, Offg Political Agent 3rd class and 1st Asst Resident, Hyderabad, held charge of the current duties of the Hyderabad Residency, from the 29th Sept to 21st Oct 1876, both days inclusive, and again from 14th Dec 1876 to 24th Jan 1877, both days inclusive, during the temporary absence of Col R J Meade, K C S I, on duty.

Financial Department.

Mr E P T Atkinson, B C S, is appointed to officiate as Acct Genl, N W Provinces, during the Comsr of Paper Currency All habad Circle, until further orders.

Mr T W Robins, B C S, is appointed to officiate as Acct Genl, Punjab, and Deppy Comsr of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, until further orders.

Mr D M Barbour received charge of the Office of Acct Genl, Bengal, before noon, on the 26th Feb 1877.

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the words "Dockyard Tindals" and "Dockyard Serangs" be inserted after the words "Tindals" and "Serangs" respectively in the list or Officers contained in Rule 1, under Sec 42 of the Civil Pension Code.

The services of M. T W Gribble, B C S, Offg Post Master Genl, Genl, Punjab, and Deppy Comsr of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, are placed at the disposal of the Govr of Beng l, from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the Punjab Dept.

Mr J Ma farlan, B o C S Post Master Genl of the 2nd grade, now on furlough, is appointed to officiate as Post Master Genl, Bengal, and in the first grade of Post Master Genl, until further orders.

Mr T Rhenius is appointed to officiate as Post Master, Madras, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr M Percy, or until further orders.

Military Department.

Col J W Rideout, Mily Acct, is c ass. 1st grade, to officiate as Controller of Mily Accounts, Madras, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, vice Col T Gillilan, proceeding on furlough.

Temporar —Lt P A Buckland, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 3rd class, on promotion, to officiate as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, with effect from the 23rd Jan 1877.

The under-mentioned Officers of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lts—Cols are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt-Col Henry Leslie Grove, Mad S C, 24th Feb 1877.
Lt Col James Hale Warder, Mad S C, 24th Feb 1877.

Supernumerary Surgns Maj Joseph MacNaughtan Fleming M D, Charles Frederick Oldham, and Edward Penrose Fitzgerald, are brought on the Estabt of Surgns Maj to fill existing vacancies.

The services of Maj A L Playfair, Bl S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Lt Col S H E Chamier, R A, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George.

The services of Surgn-Maj S C Amesbury, in Medical charge, 6th Regt N I, are, with reference to the Notification by the Home Dept, No 142, dated the 22nd Feb 1877, replaced at the disposal of H E the C in-C, with effect from the 15th Jan 1877.

The services of Surgn-Maj M B, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Capt C W Campbell, Genl List, Cavalry, are, with reference to Mad ras G O No 143, dated the 19th Feb 1877, replaced, at his own request, at the disposal of H E the C in-C.

The under-mentione Officer in civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of Rs 500 per annum, with an additional annuity of £373-18-0, with effect from the 31st March 1877, under the terms of the Secy of State's despatch in the Home Dept, No 51, dated the 12th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) John Pendall, Bl S C, Depy Comsr 1st class, Umballa, Punjab

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lt Col (Bt Col) George William Fraser, Bl S C, Comdt, 39th (The Allygurh) Regt, of N I,—private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 27th March next.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Thomas Gillilan, Mad S C, Controller of Mily Accounts, Madras private affairs, for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 10th April 1877.

Lt-Col Ralph Bristow Dundas, of Infantry, private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn-Maj John Edward Tuson, M D in Medical charge, 16th Bl Cavy,—private affairs, for eleven months and twenty-two days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Frederick Joselyn Walker, Bl S C, Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt of N I,—private affairs, for two years under Rule IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Francis Frederick Cotton, Bl Engrs, Ex Engr, 3rd grade Military Works, Ferozepore Div, P W Dept,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Charles Crawford, Bl Engrs, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works, Ferozepore Div, P W Dept,—medical certificate, for one year under Rule IX, in te L of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Henry Chamberlain Darden, Bl Engrs, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Milly Works, Meerut Div, P W Dept,—medical certificate, for two years, one year on private affairs under Rule IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt William Pringle Harrison, Genl List, Infy, Asst Comr, 3rd grade, Sitapur, Offg 2nd grade, Oudh, private affairs, for fourteen months and fifteen days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to G O No 1154 of 1874, Capt W E Gowan, Genl List, Infy, recently placed on the Estabt by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for nine months, without pay.

The following extract from List No 3 dated the 2nd Feb 1877 received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Lt-Col W C Chowne, Infantry Lt-Col W Playfair, S C, Capt T St Q Chitterbuck, Genl List, Infy, Col J Dawson, S C, Maj C W Cambell, S C.

General extensions of leave—Capt F E Wiggens, Genl List Infy six months, medical certificate ; Capt T H Lewin, S C six months medical certificate.

Mr G W Kennedy, C S I Acct Genl, Mily Dept, has been permitted by the Rt Hon the Secy of State to return to duty.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) C Herbert, Bl S C, G G O No 1288 of 1876 India, 14th Feb 1877, from Bombay

Lt-Col E H C Simpson, Bl S C, G G O No 1178 of 1876—Gwalior, 15th Jany 1877, from Bombay.

Lt Col H A Prinsep, Bl S C, G G O No 95 of 1877, Malwa 22nd Jan 1877, from Bombay.

Maj G C Udny, Bl S C, G G O No 95 of 1877, Pleiades, 18th Feb 1877, from Calcutta.

Lt-Col H Sherlock, G G O No 75 of 1877, Navarino, 15th Feb 1877, from Calcutta.

Surgn-Maj R Mac fell, M B, G G O No 1103 of 1876, Siam, 1st Jan 1877, from Bombay.

Surgn-Maj J C Corbyn, M B, G G O No 9 of 1877, Avoca, 8th Jan 1877, from Bombay.

Surgn W Jackson, G G O No 1235 of 1876, Siam, 1st Jan 1877, from Bombay.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bl Engrs, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the dates specified :—

Lt F N Maude, date of arrival at Bombay, 12th Feb 1877, and Lts C Maxwell, J G Dow, G M Verner and G K Scott-Moncrieff, date of arrival at Bombay, 31st Jan 1877.

Under instructions from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, the following Officers are subjected to the Rule 2 of Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, republished in G G O No 171 of 1874 :—

Leave granted under these Rules, without furlough pay, will not be taken as furlough already taken in calculating the balance at an officer's credit, or as part of the total of eight years as shown in Rule XVI, but all furlough with furlough pay, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, taken under these rules, will so reckon.

3 Furlough and leave previously taken under the Rules of 1796 ; 1854, will count, as respects officers who have elected these Rules, as follows :—

"Furlough on private affairs, with pay, taken under the Rules of 1796 or 1854, will count as furlough as respects as furlough.

"Leave on sick certificate, under the Rules of 1796, does not count in any respects as furlough.

"Leave on sick certificate, with pay, under the Rules of 1854, counts as part of the maximum of eight years allowed under these Rules, but until the maximum thus made up be reached, leave will not count as furlough already taken in determining the amount of furlough to which an officer is entitled.

"Leave without pay under the Rules either of 1796 or 1854 does not count in any respects as furlough."

In continuation of G G O No 1244 of 1869, and under the authority of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, it is hereby notified that in the case of a Col of the Indian Army who may be desirous of proceeding on furlough on the expiration of his term of Brigade Command, he may, if he has furlough to his credit, avail himself of it without reference to the restriction ordinarily imposed of serving three years from the date of his last return to duty.

Public Works Department.

Mr P Gilhooly, Sub Engr, 2nd grade, on the Estabt under the Direc or of State Railways, is temporarily promoted to Sub-Engr 2nd grade, with effect from 24th Sept 1875.

This cancels P W Dept Notification No 468, dated 16th Nov 1875

Capt W H Browne, S C, late Asst Engr, 2nd grade, on the Estabt under the Director of State Railways, was granted leave in India on medical certificate from the 5th Aug to 30th Nov 1875, und r Chapter I of the Mily Furlough Rules of 1868.

The following Upper Subordinates on the Estabt under the Director of State Railways, are transferred to the Subordinate (Revenue) Estabt in the grades specified :—

Mr H Gower, Supervisor, 2nd grade, as Inspr, 2nd grade.
Mr A Joseph Gouveer, 1st grade, as Inspr, 3rd grade.
Mr P Magrath, Sub Engr, 1st grade, Central India, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 56, dated 9th Feb 1877, Lt-Col L Russell, R E, Temporary Chief Engr, 2nd Class, Mily Works Branch, reverted to his substantive rank of Suptdg Engr, 1st grade, on the aft rnoon of the 19th Feb 1877.

Depy Asst Comsy A Connell, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, Mily Works Branch, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works.

In continuation of P W Dept Notification No 221 of 16th May 1876, Lance Corporal John Hardiman, R E, is appointed, Mily Dept, as Overseer, 1st grade, with effect from 30th March 1876.

The undermentioned temporary 2nd grade Suptdg Engr, of the Railway Branch, will revert to the 3rd grade of Suptdg Engr with effect from the dates specified :—

Maj J G Lindsay, R E, from 16th Jany 1877, consequent on the return from furlough of Mr W Nethersole.

Mr H Prince, from 6th Feb 1877, consequent on the return from furlough of Maj H C B Pemberton, R E.

Capt Francis Frederick Cotton, Bl Engrs, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works, Ferozepore Div, P W Dept, is granted eight months' furlough on medical certificate, under Sec 14, Chapter IV, of the Civil Leave Code.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT HAYES' ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, 5TH MARCH.

President Hayes has issued his inaugural address to Congress in which he strongly urges the union of all parties, so that an orderly Government may be restored to the Southern States which have been the scene of so much dissension of late. The address also urges a speedy return to specie payments.

ENGLAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question put by Sir Henry Wolff, said that the first reduction in the dues levied on vessels passing through the Suez Canal has been postponed till the 15th April. The Canal Company, he said, objects to England voting at the meetings, because the shares held by the English Government do not bear coupons. Government has protested against this objection and declares its right to vote as a shareholder.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF'S MISSION.

General Ignatieff will not visit London in connection with his special mission, but will be met by Count Schouvaloff at Paris whither the Count proceeds for that purpose.

THE ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

Mr. Ward Hunt estimates the expenses of the Navy for the coming year at £10,750,000.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Hardy in presenting his Army estimates said that the condition of the Army was at present excellent and that he would shortly present a plan for the promotion and retirement of officers.

LONDON, 5TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5 5/16d. (Buyers' price.)

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account.... 96⅛

5 per cent. French Rente 1872.... 106½

Bar Silver..... 56½

LINE REPORTS.—6TH MARCH.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 6TH MARCH, 9-52 A. M.

Steamer Irravaddy, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 6TH MARCH, 11-34 A. M.

French mail steamer Amazon, from China arrived.

MR. A. C. LYALL has returned to India, and has gone to Agra, whence he proceeds at once to Jeypore and a few days later to Mount Aboo, resuming charge of the Governor-General's Agency in Rajpootana.

WE learn from the *Penang Gazette* that His Excellency, the Governor General of Netherlands India, purposes leaving Batavia on the 6th, March via Singapore on an official visit to Acheen.

WE observe that Mr. Alexander Allardyce, who is tolerably well known in connection with Ceylon and Anglo-Indian journalism, is once more in the field as a novelist. The title of his new book is the "City of Sunshine," and the subject is Indian. Those who remember Mr. Allardyce's story, the "Pandrapore Residency," which appeared in *Blackwood* a few years ago, will probably conclude that the "City of Sunshine" is certain to be interesting.

THE following announcement, signed by the Military Secretary to His Grace the Governor, appears in the Madras papers. It will remind some of our readers of the days when Sir Bartle Frere was Governor of Bombay:—

His Grace the Governor will be glad to see gentlemen at breakfast in the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras, on Saturday the 10th instant, at half past nine o'clock punctually. Gentlemen wishing to be present are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting on or before the 7th instant, noted "Breakfast 10th March," with the addition "Private Interview," should they desire one.

No detailed report of the fatal crush at Ajoodhia has yet been published, but a Fyzabad correspondent of the *Lucknow Times* estimates the loss of life as between three and four hundred. The bodies, he says, were thrown into the river, and if this were really the case, it will be difficult to obtain a correct estimate of the number of deaths. He adds that one road only was used for access to and egress from the bathing ghat, and as twelve lakhs, or 1,200,000 pilgrims were assembled together, the confusion was indescribable. A military detachment was sent from Fyzabad to the scene of the disaster, but arrived too late to be of practical service.

IT is a curious commentary on the professed desire of England to awaken India from her sleep of ages, and quicken her to an interest in this world's affairs, remarks the *Statesman* that England still denies to India, what seems accorded to all other countries that belong to the Postal Union, viz the benefit of cheap communication by Postal Cards. England not only *chooprahies* intercourse in this way, and discourages intelligent conversation in India; but she charges the same postage *one anna*, on the transmission of a newspaper from village to village, as is charged for sending to the antipodes, to New York or San Francisco or round the world. Saying is easy, doing is hard.

THERE is some fear of a water famine in Madras, but the *Madras Mail* says:—"As comparatively few people now use the Red Hills water, and the Sanitary Commissioner has shown that the subsoil water available in Madras is easily available and practically illimitable, we do not think the public need be alarmed by the ominous report that the President of the Municipality has made to Government respecting the probability of the Red Hills supply failing by September. Moreover Mr. Burrows takes small account of the probability of rain falling in May and June. A heavy storm or two may be expected at that period, and should materially alter the complexion of affairs in the Presidency."

IT is stated in a Calcutta paper that matters, with reference to the Armenian Church in that city are becoming serious, and there seems no likelihood now of an amicable settlement without recourse to legal proceedings. Two meetings have been held, at private houses, in the first of which a resolution has been passed to depose the present warden, Mr. Malcolm. At the other meeting, a resolution has been passed upholding the action of Mr. Malcolm. It is added that Mr. Malcolm as warden of the churches of Calcutta and Chinsurah and agent of the Episcopal See of Julpha, through his attorney, Mr. S. J. Leslie, has retained the Advocate General and Mr. Kennedy on his behalf.

MR. LESLIE CLARKE has returned to Lahore from Peshawur after his inspection of the drainage arrangements of that city. He is now busy preparing his report. The drainage of that city has attracted, we are told, the attention of the Secretary of State for India, who has called for a special report upon it, while censuring the expenditure of large sums of money without proper professional supervision. What has already been done by the Peshawur district authorities has been condemned by the Sanitary Commissioner and others, and Mr. Clarke's opinion has been asked as to whether a really effective system of drainage can be introduced, use being made, as far as possible, of existing works.

THE death is announced of Captain Radulphus Bryce Oldfield, R. N., C. B., Aide-de-camp to the Queen, in his fiftieth year. He entered the Navy in 1840, and served successively in the East Indies, the Pacific, the Mediterranean, the Cape, and a second time in the Pacific. In 1869, he obtained six months' leave from the Admiralty, and went to Penang, on behalf of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, for the purpose of exploring certain routes, with a view to establish a telegraphic communication from Burma, the Tenasserim Provinces, and Siam, with Penang. Captain Oldfield was appointed naval Aide-de-camp to the Queen on the 12th of June, 1874, and nominated a C. B. on the 29th of May, 1875.

THE *Penang Gazette* of 22nd February says:—News has just reached Penang that the Colonial office has wired to the Straits Government, notifying the appointment of Mr. Low (a civil servant on the Labuan establishment of nearly 30 years standing and the father in law of Mr. Pope Hennessy, the newly appointed Governor of Hongkong) to the residentship of Perak—Mr. Low is at present in England and leaves immediately to take up his post. Mr. W. E. Maxwell will consequently, on the former's arrival, go back to the Assistant Colonial Secretary's office, *pro tem.* Eventually we are told, on good authority, it is intended to post him to Malacca, where he is to be intrusted with the duties of Settlement officer under the Act of 1876.

THE *Pioneer* winds up an article on the late Jung Bahadoor of Nepal in the following words:—The death of Jung Bahadoor will probably lead to a crisis in Nepal. We will not pretend to forecast the results; they are beyond all powers of prophecy. We shall await the course of events with some anxiety. It is enough for us that in Jung Bahadoor we have lost a warm friend and staunch ally. He may not have been a moral man according to the European code. He was not overscrupulous when any one stood in his way Indeed, he was often at a loss to understand the scruples of his British allies. But there have been worse men in the annals of India than Jung Bahadoor—men whose lack of scruple has been far more manifest, whilst they have been utterly wanting in that particular virtue of loyalty which covers a multitude of sins in the eyes of the paramount power."

ONE of the mighty boars taken home by the Prince of Wales has after all died in the chase, although, alas! his death has been caused not by the manly spear but by the unmanly bullet, which in India dare not be mentioned in connection with the name of pig. Says a home paper:—"A novel chase has been witnessed on Mr. Packington estate, near Coventry. Several wild boars, forming part of the herd brought by the Prince of Wales from India, were recently presented by the Prince to the Earl of Aylesford, and, after being conveyed to his Lordship's seat at Packington, one of the animals escaped and got into a wood. It being deemed necessary that it should be killed, a shooting party went out with that intention. After twelve shots had been unsuccessfully fired, a well-timed bullet had the desired effect."

WE learn from a Madras paper that it having been finally determined by the local authorities, with the concurrence of the Supreme Government, that the Grand Arsenal should be removed from Fort St. George, Madras, arrangements are being made to report upon sites which are available for the purpose at Avady and on the plain west of Perambore which is traversed by the Railway and held to be eligible, for the erection thereupon of a suitable edifice for maintaining necessary reserves in as, also, of barracks for accommodating a garrison composed of two companies of British infantry. The local Government give the preference to Avady while the Supreme Government favour Perambore, and both authorities disapprove of St. Thomas' Mount, which the Special Ordnance Commission had fixed upon, as the locality best suited for the purpose.

CASH BALANCES in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of January 1877, compared with those on the same date in 1876 and 1875:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,44,68,865	2,23,78,302	1,36,83,986
Bengal	2,28,51,922	1,93,04,592	1,30,,6,527
Bombay	38,18,546	34,37,138	27,70,253
British Burmah	30,74,904	27,05,071	28,42,461
N. W. Provinces	2,80,18,253	2,62,63,977	2,12,,8,627
Oudh	64,68,760	74,37,853	91,,5,,3
Punjab	1,43,76,284	1,17,81,207	91,08,839
Bombay	2,29,0,889	2,36,11,977	2,45,92,341
Central Provinces	50,20,585	48,56,797	46,42,879
Madras	2,30,41,214	2,19,51,525	2,15,16,541
Total	14,89,04,848	14,37,18,072	11,96,99,691

BILLS drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1876-77:—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Less compared with 1875-76 at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
			s. d.	
Estimated for the whole year	13,666,000	15,99,20,000	1 8⅝	2,33,20,000
In the month of Feb...	810,625	56,40,000	1 9⅞	5,33,750
First 11 months	12,118,386	14,20,05,501	1 8⅜	2,08,21,641
Remains to make estimate good	1,541,614	1,79,14,499	1 8⅝	24,98,359

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s.

the rupee in raising ..... £12,118,386 at 1s. 8·5d. Rs. 2,06,88,196

Actual ditto ditto ..... „ „ 1-8·48 „ 2,08,21,641

Expenditure in excess of estimate ..... Rs. 1,33,445

LETTERS from Rawul Pindi inform us, says the Lahore paper, that, with the exception of some audacious attempts to stop communication between Kohat and Kohaldarh, the telegraph wire having been cut twice during the past week all has been quiet. On Saturday night some thieves were suprised, and shots exchanged between them and the police, but without any casualty on either side. It was not known to what tribe the thieves belonged. They possibly having been cutting the telegraph wire to make slugs for their guns, or some discontented Khan wants to bring the sections now negotiating into trouble. The Hassan Khels have, we hear, behaved well since they gave in, and negotiations are now going forward with the Pass Afridis, who have signified their wish to accept terms. A *jirgah* of 150 headmen representing all the sections of the tribe has come into Kohat for this purpose. The terms which the Government insist upon are in no measure to be relaxed, *viz.*, the construction of the road through British territory and full compensation for all damaged property and loss of life.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes very bitterly about Lord Lytton. Perhaps he did not receive one of the Delhi medals. Here is what he says:—"We know on good authority that Lord Lytton, by totally ignoring the presence of his own countrymen, and slighting them openly on more than one occasion, during the Delhi Assemblage, has done all in his power to alienate and annoy both the military and civil services, to whom India owes so much, and whose labours have always been cordially acknowledged by Lord Lytton's able predecessors, with perhaps one exception. His wilful and determined disregard of the European officials' presence at his entertainments, his almost cringing manner to the native gentlemen, are as much a cause of contemptuous mirth to the latter as they are of disgust to the former, fresh from the recollection of Lord Northbrook's kindly but unswerving dignity to all alike, and Lord Mayo's more genial courtesy, which yet never degenerated into anything approaching familiarity." Surely this is unjust to Lord Lytton, who was quite as courteous to Europeans, so far as we could observe, as he was to natives.

WITH reference to the departure for Australia of Sir W. Jervois the Governor of the Straits Settlements the *Straits Times* of Feb. 22nd writes:—There is much speculation as to the Government of the Colony. The most probable arrangement is said to be that during the absence of Sir William Jervois in Australia, which is expected not to extend over six months, Col. Anson will again become Administrator of the Government, Captain Shaw going from Malacca to Penang to take his place, and the Auditor General, Mr C. J. Irving, becoming Lieut. Governor of Malacca, his brother Mr. E. A. Irving acting as Auditor General. It is said, however, that Sir William will be longer than six months in Australia,—that on his return to Singapore he will at once proceed to Europe in any case,—that there is little probability of his returning again, to the Straits,—and that his successor will be appointed at once. Who this successor will be nobody has any idea. There is a wild sort of rumour that Sir Harry Ord will return for a couple of years. Mention is also made of the name of Sir Arthur Phayre, the present popular Governor of Mauritius and who was Chief Commissioner of Burmah some years ago."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 1st March 1877, that in Madras showers are reported from Malabar, Kistna, and one taluk of Kurnool: the total number on relief works reported is 713,821, showing a decrease of about 60,000 on last week: the decreases are, 35,000 in Bellary, 12,000 in Cuddapah, 10,000 in Kurnool, and 7,000 in Nellore: there is an increase of 4,700, in Salem and 700 in Coimbatore. No rain fell in Mysore: number on relief works 21,266. A light shower is reported from Belgaum and another at Ahednagar: there is no change elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency. Showers have fallen in several districts of the Central Provinces: prospects are favourable. The *rabi* harvest has ended in Berar. In Central India a shower fell at Indore: prospects here and in Rajpootana are good. In Bengal rain has fallen in Behar and in a few other districts: reports are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces the rain was confined to Benares. A few showers fell in parts of Oudh. In the Punjab light rain has been almost general. From all these provinces and from Assam and Burma the accounts of the crops are good.

CASH BALANCES, says the *Indian Public Opinion*, who, like Lord Northbrook and Sir George Campbell, have no conception of the intensity of the sympathy which Mahomedans of both the Suni and the Shiah denomination in India feel for their co-religionists in Turkey, will be surprised to hear that at a recent appeal in Amritsar, the very women eagerly brought their ornaments as subscriptions to the sacred cause. Nor has Lahore felt less, but the exhibition of this feeling here has, with inexcusable shortsightedness, been crushed by the authorities. The effect has been, wherever this has become known, to injure our reputation among Mahomedans, who were gradually beginning to look upon us as, practically, the protectors of all they most cherish. But, adds our contemporary, India is a country where any official may be omnipotent, if he is unwise or where, dressed in a little brief authority, he may play such antics before high heaven, as distress his more intelligent countrymen, even if they do not move the tears of angels. So strong has been the "Muhammdan" feeling, that several gentlemen have sold all they have in order to enable their sons to proceed to Constantinople and their place their money and lives at the service of Turkey, the guardian of the sacred shrines and the nucleus of Mahomedanism.

THE Manager of Mrs. Neill's Australian Silk Growers' Depot, 7 Charles Street, Grosvenor Square, London, states some progress has lately been made in the rearing of "grain," or silkworms' eggs, in England. "Since September, 1876," he says, "as many as 40 ladies have purchased from me small parcels of grain, varying from 100 to 2,000 eggs, and 30 additional orders are already entered for supplies of grain for next spring, this grain being from M. Roland's race, and produced last summer by Lady D. Nevill; Mrs. Leeson, at Knebworth; or myself, at the depot. The ladies to whom the grain has been sold reside in all parts of the country and in the suburbs of London, and all the eggs have been sold on the understanding that the purchasers either possess or can obtain sufficient supplies of mulberry leaves as food for the silk-worms. It is also understood in most cases that the ladies intend to proceed in the education of the worms as a practical business, and an arrangement is made that, if desired, cocoons produced from the eggs shall be purchased by the depot. The terms offered at first are merely experimental, and it will probably be found desirable to amend them when further experience has been obtained. Printed directions for the education of the worms are published by the depot for the use of those who purchase grain. The depot thus undertakes to sell to the cultivators grain of approved character, to purchase back the cocoons produced from the eggs, to make the grains from such cocoons, and eventually to find a market, either in Italy or France, for any grain more than is required by Mrs. Neill or other Colonial growers. Among the persons who have already purchased this grain is the governor of an important country prison in the North, who has planted a number of mulberry trees and intends to try the experiment of employing certain kinds of prison labour in sericulture."

THE *InduPrakash* contains a marvellous letter, which the editor of that paper refers to with solemn approval. We print it, because it is an excellent specimen of the English which many of our Hindoo students carry away from our Universities:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDU-PRAKASH."

SIR,—Never before had the loss of any one in the Daivadnya community given such an universal and severe shock as that caused on Wednesday last by the most premature and quite unexpected death of Jeshankar *alias* Bala Sahib, the only surviving son of late V. J. Sunkersett. The sad intelligence of his death which quickly spread from mouth to mouth—" for evil news rides post"—was first never credited, but as it gained ground, it security to end in a thrilling sensation into the breast of every one to whom Bala Sahib was known. The deaths of the late lamented the Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett and his dutiful son Vinayakrao were looked upon with feelings of poignant and heart-felt regret by the whole Daivadnya community, but they had something to console themselves, in the presence of their successor who they frequently hoped would in the long run, by treading in the footsteps of his illustrious ancestors, preserve the name and fame of Sunkersett so widely known. Even if the deceased, whose general gait and deportment were the marvel of many who beheld him, and made him a finger-point even in a large assemblage, had died in the fullness of years and in the ordinary course of nature, his loss would have been generally deplored, but that he while yet a tender bud should have been snatched away to his last resting place, and made the very family of Sunkersett quite extinct is what is most deeply regretted. The deaths of the late Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett and his late good son have deprived the Daivadnya community of their jewels, but the death of Bala Sahib has deprived them of the very socket that contained those jewels—their deaths have dropped tears of their swords, but his, their shaft,—nay more the Daivadnya community is at present like a body without a soul, a ship without a rudder. I might thus expatiate upon the position which the extinction of the Sunkersett family has placed the whole community in, but it does not seem apt to do so just at present. I would however entreat my brethren to devote body and soul without slackening their energy to the various self-imposed tasks undertaken in the interests of their community and not be weeping over the misfortune which they cannot repair, and join in chorus with the Poet to sing that

All is best, though we oft doubt,
What the unsearchable dispose
Of Highest wisdom brings out.

A DAIVADNYA.

Bombay 2nd *March*.

THERE was a dinner in Calcutta on the 21st ultimo, given by the newly elected Master of the Calcutta Trades Association, to inaugurate his year of office. After the toast of the Press had been given, Mr. Zemin rose to propose the health of Colonel Malleson, C. S. I., who was evidently looked upon as the guest of the evening. Mr. Zemin dwelt eloquently on Colonel Malleson's long and meritorious services, his literary ability, and the cordial sympathy he showed during a long residence in Calcutta towards the Trades, as a body, interesting himself in their pursuits and amusements, as was evinced by his intimate connection with their debating society and other similar institutions. The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm, as were Colonel Malleson's acknowledgments in reply. In the course of his remarks Colonel Malleson said:—

"I find it difficult to express in appropriate language the feelings which have been awakened, not less by the speech of my honourable friend than by the reception which you have all accorded me. I can well understand, for it has often happened, that the citizens of Calcutta would be prepared to do honour to a public servant leaving their shores, who has alike won their regard and the approbation of the Government. But it is a new thing altogether that you should determine to do honour to one, who, however high he may stand in your opinion, has been visited with the displeasure of the Government he has served so long. Gentlemen, I recollect when, many years ago, the most distinguished statesman of his age, who had sat for a series of years in the cold shade of opposition, was feted by the citizens of London, he told them that there was one thing that he valued far more than the favour of courts, and that was the esteem of his fellow-citizens. I was reminded this evening during Mr. Zemin's speech of that remark of that eminent statesman. Never did the sentiment to which he then gave utterance appear to me more true or more appropriate; and, gentlemen, I can assure you, I am able to do so without referring in the smallest degree to matters barred by official etiquette, that I am confident, whenever the State secrets regarding me shall be disclosed that the esteem and regard you have expressed for me this evening will, to say the least, not be lessened. In my long career of nearly 35 years I have placed one principle before me, and that was to do the right careless of consequence. Mr. Wilson has alluded to my connection with the Press. I suppose that during my career though of late years my pen has in that respect been idle, I have written more for the Press than most men But then again I have been animated solely by a desire to advocate the cause of truth and justice. I have never forgotten—and the fact it is impossible for me to forget—that I am a native of a country whose rights and liberties have been won by men who dared at all risks to stand forth boldly and speak and write the truth. Evil be the day when Englishmen forget how those rights and those liberties were won and were maintained. Mr. Zemin has referred to the Red Pamphlet. Gentlemen, I wrote the Red Pamphlet when the Press of India was gagged, in order that the truth might reach our countrymen at home, and on this subject I might tell you that the late Sir John Kaye assured me four years ago that though he hated the political views of the Red Pamphlet, yet that having gone over the same ground, he had not found it one single tittle out of fact. I have been told, gentlemen, that during my absence in England, a certain journalist stated that Col. Malleson had only written one chapter of the Red Pamphlet, whilst he had taken credit for the whole. The fact is that I wrote every line of it except the last chapter, and that chapter was compiled by an intimate friend from my notes to enable me to catch the mail. We were writing up to the last moment. With respect to the wish expressed by Mr. Zemin that my literary labour will not be suspended, I can assure you that nothing is further apprehended on that score. I have received, a mail or two ago, from an eminent firm of publishers, an opinion on the first part of a work I had submitted to their criticism, and I have a peculiar pleasure in informing you, inasmuch as the subject is one which will enlist your sympathies, that the opinion with which they favored me was of a most flattering nature. You may be sure that should I enter public life in England I shall never forget the sympathy which has been shown towards me by the middle class of Calcutta with whose members I have been so long connected, whether as a member of their Debating Society or Commandant of their Volunteers."

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—THE STRIKE AT SHOLAPORE.

THE following correspondence is published in a Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, March 3, 1877:—

From the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY to the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 116, dated 2nd instant, which was received in Bombay on the 7th idem; a copy of this letter, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd instant, had reached this Government, in that form on the day previous to the receipt of the original.

2 From this communication His Excellency in Council learns that, when he issued the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 30 E.—158, dated 25th January 1877, he had "seriously misunderstood" the views of the Government of India, as expressed in their instructions to Sir Richard Temple, and His Excellency in Council is so fully sensible of the responsibility cast upon this Government for correctly interpreting all orders of the Government of India in the present crisis, that he feels compelled first to call attention to certain prominent passages in the instructions to Sir Richard Temple.

3. In the 2nd para. of those in-tructions you observe—

"Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal. If the estimate of the local Government are to be accepted, the relief of the existing scarcity in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, including loss of revenue, will not cost less than six and a half millions sterling. Considering that the revenues are barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Empire, and that heavy additional taxation is both financially and politically impracticable, we must plainly admit that the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our power to undertake. The simple fact is this, that the recurrence of a few famines, such as that from which the country is now suffering, or such as that which occurred three years ago in Behar, would, if measures of relief were carried on upon that principle, go far to render the future Government of India impossible. The embarrassment of debt, and the weight of taxation, consequent on the expenditure thereby involved, would soon become more fatal to the country than famine itself."

And in the 3rd para. you add—

"If relief works are carried on upon wrong principles; if labour is not strictly exacted from all who are physically able to work; if proper supervision is wanting, and people find that they can obtain, almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain, there is hardly any limit to the numbers who even in prosperous times may be attracted to them."

4. This Government, therefore, came to the conclusion that, in the opinion of the Government of India, there was a limit, in respect of cost, beyond which, even for the preservation of life, the measures of Government could not go; and, further, that with the object of keeping the expenditure within that limit, and thus enabling the Government to give the largest amount of relief to the population, it was the duty of this Government to exact labour strictly from all who were physically able to work; and they, therefore, ordered that a person refusing to perform work, which he was capable of doing, should not while persisting in that refusal, be relieved at the public expense.

5. In the 4 h para. of your letter of the 2nd instant the idea of limiting the efforts which the Government, should make for the preservation of life by any consideration of cost, is, however, entirely discarded, and you announce the determination of the Governor General in Council, "which he thought had already been made sufficiently clear," to be, that "no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it." The Government of India then rules as follows:—

"We say that human life shall be saved at any cost and at any effort; no man, woman, or child shall die of starvation."

From these words it is to be understood that there are no limits to the responsibility of the State either as regards the efforts it may make, or the outlay it may incur, with the object of preventing people from dying of starvation.

6. The test case taken by this Government was that of a man "who wilfully and deliberately refuses to render the reasonable equivalent demanded by the Government for the means of subsistence which it is ready to afford him;" and in modification of the previous orders, which were, that no person was to be permitted "through obstinacy to die of starvation," it was, in accordance with what was, at the time, believed to be the intention of the Government of India, ordered, that no relief should be given to "an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing." Your 6th paragraph, however, contains the following instructions:—

"Under almost all circumstances, which, if the Government of India is rightly informed, are likely to hold good in the Sholapore district of the Bombay Presidency, where the population is almost wholly agricultural, and occasions referred to are not so unlikely to happen as is assumed. Recent reduction in relief wages have been made in the Presidency with a view of giving full effect to the policy first announced by the Government of India, orders regarding the exaction of moderate tasks on relief works in this way have been issued, and measures have been taken for transferring able-bodied people from the Civil to the Public Works Department works. The immediate effect has been, that large numbers of people have left the works, declining to submit to the reduction of wages, or to perform the required tasks, or to accept the work tendered. There are other influences at work to sustain them in this movement, and the people are, many of them, voluntarily, suffering great privations.

9. Some of those who are on strike are comparatively strong and robust, and able, for a time, to endure privation, but others are weakly; they appear to be acting in bodies, and in concert, and the fear is, that before the majority, who are comparatively strong, are brought to reason, some of the weakly will be reduced to a condition of great prostration. They wander about, and may die out of reach of assistance. The Government, therefore, is placed in this dil mma: if they give way to the people, they cannot successfully carry out the policy of the Government of India—a line in which they consent strictly limiting expenditure: and if they do not give way, some deaths may occur. Feeling, therefore, that their sole has been approved by the Government of India, under what they cannot but consider too sanguine a view of the case, they will, until otherwise instructed, act upon the positive injunction contained in your 4th para., "that no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it."

10. As regards the cases put in your 5th para. of the respectable class of women who cannot appear in public, and of those who have caste prejudices, I am to observe that this Government endeavoured to guard themselves as regards both. It was stated in their Resolution which the Government of India review, that the orders would apply to those only who refused a *reasonable equivalent*, or who refused to perform work *which he is capable of doing*, and in the Summary No. XI., by the Commissioner in Sind, published in the Gazette for the week ending the 26th January 1877, it was stated as follows: "It is scarcely necessary to add that Government never require people to do work forbidden by their caste rules." This Government had no intention to compel women to appear in public, whose rank it is not to do so; or to demand from any individual work or service which his caste prejudices would render it impossible for him to perform.

11. His Excellency in Council, I am to say in conclusion, is fully sensible of the privations to which large masses of the people are now subjected, and from which the utmost efforts of the Government can only partially relieve them. He will persevere in his endeavours to enforce economy without a sacrifice of life, and he is confident that the district officers will continue to afford their assistance with the praiseworthy energy and ability they have up to this time exhibited.

No. 240, dated 27th February 1877.

From the ADDITIONAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, to the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 91E.—325, dated 12th February 1877.

2. The first seven paragraphs do not appear to the Governor General in Council to require particular notice. He regrets that his instructions to Sir Richard Temple in respect of the necessity of preventing, to the utmost of our power, the loss of life from starvation, should not have been correctly understood by the Government of Bombay; and he would regret it the more if, as the Government of Bombay appears to think, the misunderstanding arose from some obscurity of expression, or inconsistency in the language which was used. It may, however, be observed that the interpretation placed upon the instructions by Sir Richard Temple to whom they were addressed has been from the first in complete accordance with the intentions of the Government of India; and His Excellency in Council fails to perceive the obscurity by which the Government of Bombay thinks that it has been misled. These, however, are matters of little practical importance, and as the Governor General in Council has never attached any blame to the Government of Bombay for the misapprehension which has arisen, it is needless to continue what would be a merely verbal discussion.

3. The 8th and 9th paragraphs of your letter refer to a more important and practical question. It appears that the Government of Bombay has most wisely determined to take active measures for carrying out the decision that relief shall be given to those persons only who require it; that certain reductions in the amount of relief wages have been made, and orders regarding the exaction of moderate tasks on relief works have been issued. The result has been a strike among the labourers, who, it is presumed, prefer to obtain good wages for doing little or nothing to obtaining reduced wages and having real work to perform. Large numbers of people have left the works; "they appear to be acting in bodies, and in concert, and the fear is that before the majority, who are comparatively strong, are brought to reason, some of the weakly will be reduced to a condition of great prostration. They wander about and may die out of reach of assistance."

4. The Government of Bombay wishes to know what, in the opinion of this Government, ought to be done under these circumstances, and it is understood that while the determination is being strictly adhered to that the orders which were given shall be enforced, measures are at the same time being taken to carry out the injunction that "no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it."

5. You have already been informed by telegraph that the action of the Government of Bombay is entirely approved by the Governor General in Council. The Government of Bombay may confidently rely on the support of the Government of India in its refusal to the demands that have been made, and in its determination to introduce a more satisfactory system. At the same time the change must be carried out with care and caution, and His Excellency in Council has no doubt that this is being done. The most efficient measures that are practicable should be taken to guard against the danger pointed out in your letter, and to give relief in each individual case in which it is necessary. When a man is obviously in danger of dying from starvation, it is evident that we cannot refuse to save him because he has been misled into joining a strike, or has neglected to comply with certain orders or conditions. If, however, after all practicable efforts have been made, the case anticipated as possible by the Govern ment of Bombay should occur, and some of the more weakly should "wander about and die out of reach of assistance," the misfortune will be much regretted, but it will throw no discredit on the Government or its officers. In carrying out the humane policy which has been adopted the Government does not pretend that it can guard against every one of the numerous risks to life which arise in time of famine, or that it can save every one from the consequences of his own ignorance or folly.

BOMBAY.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, two Eranee Parsees, named Jamset Boman and Khodadad Kaikhusrov, Sherbut sellers, were each fined Rs. 30 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for selling spirituous liquors by retail without a license from the Commissioner of Police. They were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Mahon.—Another man, a wholesale liquor dealer, named Ramjee Visram, was also yesterday fined Rs. 15 by the same Magistrate for illicitly selling spirituous liquors by retail. The latter was charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Boorer.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Meer Khan, a buggy driver, for working his horse in Market Street the animal being very lame of the near fore leg, was fined Rs. 10. Harry Jewan, a coachman, for working his horse in Bhowaddy Street, the animal being lame of the near fore leg, was fined Rs. 5. Luximon Nana, a rickla driver, for working his bullocks near Pydounie, both the animals being very lame, was fined Rs. 6. Dhoonar Kannoo, a grass dealer, for working his bullocks near Bhoree Bunder, one of the animals being lame the other having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 4. Dina Hurry, a cart driver, for working his bullock in Foras Road, the animal being lame of the near fore leg and having a sore neck, was fined Rs. 3.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, Captain Robert Kidd, of the British ship Dunnasther Castle, and Thomas Gell, the second Officer of that vessel, appeared to answer charges and counter charges of assault alleged to have been committed upon each other on two separate occasions. Upon the evidence adduced on both sides, his Worship disposed of the case by admonishing the captain for his conduct towards the second officer, remarking that that would be sufficient under the circumstances. Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen) appeared on behalf of the Captain and Mr. Frank Chalk, Solicitor, on behalf of the second officer.

THE Baptist Church Day School.—On Monday evening last, a meeting of the friends and supporters of the above school assembled at the school rooms, New Foras Road, to witness the distribution of prizes to the children. The Rev. J. Urquhart; the pastor of the Baptist Church, presided. The meeting was opened by the school children, who were about forty nine in number, singing an hymn, which was followed by prayer offered by the Chairman the After this the meeting was addressed by Mr Urquhart, who briefly stated the progress the institution had made during the past year, which he said, was mainly due to Mrs. Browne' exertions and perseverance, as mistress of the school, and he congratulated her on the successful results of her management. Prizes were then distributed to the successful children of the school After a few other hymns had been sung by the children the meeting was closed by the usual benediction offered by the Rev. J. Urquhart.

THE NEW CHURCH ORGAN.—We have received the second number of the monthly journal called *The Bombay Church Chronicle*, the subscription to which must be the smallest on record, 15 annas a half year, including postage. The opportunity afforded of disseminating Church principles is unprecedented, and yet this journal with its pretentious title appears without a "leader;" it is an organ without bellows simply a "chronicle" and, the barest possible one too of meetings of the supporters of charitable institutions connected with the Church which have taken place during the month, and several of which have been noticed at greater length already in the daily papers. The whole of the matter it contains could have been put together by the most inexperienced editor in half an hour. The half finished sermon by the late Bishop in the last number, which was marked "to be continued," is left unfinished and there is no notice of the omission. If the clergy show so little interest in the Church's affairs as we might suppose they do by the appearance of this Church organ, they can have no ground for complaining of any want of zeal in their congregations.

A DYING DECLARATION.—The Second Magistrate of Police, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, proceeded to the J. J. Hospital, on Monday afternoon last, and took the dying deposition of a man, named Yasinkhan Mohideenkhan, who appears to have been seriously assaulted by two of his caste people (Puttans, now prisoners,) named Behiramkhan Futtaykhan and Goolmus Meermus, at Parell on the public road near a chawl belonging to the latter employed in the Workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The deposition of Yassin khan Mohideen Khan was to the following effect. He said that on the afternoon of Saturday last while he was standing on the road in front of a Musjid near the chawl in which he lived, a man named Ghoolam Mahomed abused one Gourkhan and struck him. Deponent remonstrated with Ghoolam Mahomed, and the second prisoner Goolmus of Meermus, another man, named Sherekhan, seized his hands and the first prisoner Behram Khan struck him several blows on the head, arms, and back with a stick, when he became confused and fell down. Immediately afterwards the two prisoners and Skere Khan ran away. Subsequently with the assistance of a man, named Hyder Khan, he was taken to his house, and two policemen came afterwards and removed him to the J. J. Hospital. He further stated that he was in much pain, and could not say whether he would recover. The parties that assaulted him together with himself were employed in the workshops of the B.B. and C. I. Railway Company at Parell. On being cross-examined by the first prisoner, deponent said he knew nothing about the people of their Jumaat having threatened to revenge themselves upon him (prisoner No. 1) for having given evidence in the High Court in 1874 in a case in which Sadurkhan and others were charged with voluntarily causing grevous hurt, and that he (deponent), Goolam Mahomed, Gourkham, Mahomed Russial, and others did not fight together; and that he (deponent) had not brought a false charge against him.

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

THE annual delivery of prizes to the successful pupils of the two schools of the Bombay Scottish Educational Society in the Fort and at Byculla was held yesterday evening in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. His Excellency the Governor presided, and there was a large attendance of visitors. A full report of the proceedings will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* to-morrow, it being necessary to defer its publication on account of want of space.

SETTLEMENT OF THE ADELPHI HOTEL CASE.

COWASJEE PALLONJEE *vs.* DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE AND OTHERS.

THIS suit was called on yesterday, before the Hon

been going on for three years, with the connivance of the officials of the Forest Department. Early in 1876, the Magistrate of Alibag, Mr. Crawford, instituted inquiries into the frauds, which had been committed, and thereupon the accused fabricated a false set of account books with the object of showing that they had not taken from the Government forests nor exported any wood in excess of the quantity on which they had fees. The evidence against the principle respondents consists mainly of (1) the accounts of their broker, one Sedak Haji of Bombay, to whom all the wood was consigned for sale; (2) the genuine accounts of the firm kept at the different depots in Alibagh; and (3) the forged books which it was intended to substitute for the genuine accounts. The two first sets of accounts have been rejected by the Sessions Judge, on the ground that they are not shown to have been regularly kept in the course of business. The admissibility or otherwise of these books is the most important question in the case, for the Advocate General admitted at the outset, that, if those books were rejected he could not support his appeal. The system on which the broker's books were kept is thus described. When any wood from Alibag was to be sold, the servant of the broker, named Khemji (witness No. 21) went to the lumber and made a memorandum of the quantity weighed and sold. He states that he did not necessarily see the weighing, but that the quantity of wood was certified to him by the weigher, by an agent of the contractor, and by the purchaser. The memorandum so made was taken by Khemji in the evening to the broker's shop, and an entry was then made in the broker's accounts by his clerk Amulak (witness No. 29). The objection taken to the accounts by the Sessions Judge is that the entries in them were not made by, nor at the dictation of, a person who had a personal knowledge of the truth of the facts stated. The English Rule of Evidence, of which the case of *Brain* vs. *Preece* (11 M. and W. 773) is the best illustration, and is briefly and clearly stated in Mr. Fitz James Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence. "A declaration is relevant, when it was made by the declarant in the ordinary course of business, or in the discharge of professional duty, at or near the time when the matter stated occurred, and of his own knowledge." We concur with the Session Judge in thinking that this rule would exclude such accounts as those of the broker Ladah Haji. But the Indian Rule of Evidence. (W. Act sec. 32 cl. 4 and sec., 34) simply regards that entries in accounts should in order to be relevant, be regularly kept in the course of business; and, although it may be no doubt important to show that the person making or dictating the entries had or had not personal knowledge of the facts stated, this is a question which, according to the Indian Rule of Evidence affects the value, not the admissibility, of the entries. In the present instance, it appears to us that Ladah Haji's accounts were regularly kept in the course of business. When a clerk sitting in a Bombay office keeps accounts of transactions effected at the bunders or the cotton green, he must necessarily make the entries, not from his personal, knowledge, but from information supplied to him by some other person. The rule adopted by the Session Judge would exclude the accounts of half the merchants in Bombay. We have no doubt that Ladah Haji's accounts are admissible in evidence. What their value is we shall presently consider. The second set of accounts, viz.:—those purporting to have been kept on behalf of the contractor at the different depots, has been rejected by the Session Judge for the same reason, as not being proved to have been regularly kept in the course of business. This might be a good reason of rejecting the accounts if offered in evidence against any person other than the contractor or his partners. But as against the contractor or his partners, the accounts, if proved to have been kept by a servant or agent of the firm appointed for that purpose, are clearly relevant as admissions (W. Act secs 17, 18, and 21.) It is of course open to the contractor or any of his partners to show that the entries have been made after such a fashion that no reliance can be placed upon them; but, if made by a clerk of the firm, they are relevant. Another question of evidence which has arisen in the case relates to the admissibility of the depositions of two of the principal witnesses, Moro Trimback (No. 52) and Ramchandra Mahipat (No. 56.) These persons, who according to their own statements were accomplices in the alleged frauds were brought before the magistrate under a warrant purporting to have been issued by him on a charge of theft. They received from the magistrate a certificate of pardon purporting to have been granted under section 34 of the C. P. C. on condition of their making a full disclosure of all the circumstances within their knowledge. Section 347 authorises the tender of a pardon in the case of those offences only which are specified in the shedule of the Code as triable exclusively by the Court of Sessions. None of the offences to which this trial relates are triable exclusively by the Court of Session; and therefore the tender of a pardon was illegal. This circumstance did not escape the notice of the Sessions Judge. He examined Moro and Ramchandra as witnesses; and then, when their evidence was complete, he informed them that their pardon was invalid, and asked them whether they adhered to the statements which they had made. After some hesitation they replied in the affirmative. The prosecution contends that, even if this evidence was otherwise inadmissible, it is rendered admissible, by the circumstance that the witnesses adhered to their statements, even after the promise of pardon had been withdrawn. If it were necessary to decide the point, we doubt if we could hold that the impression caused by the promise of pardon had, under the circumstances which we have stated, been fully removed. But, under the view which we take, we are not called upon to consider this question. Moro and Ramchandra were before the magistrate as accused persons. Section 344 of the Code lays down that "except as is provided in section 347, no influence by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge." Section 345 prescribes that "no oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person." The effect of these sections is to render it illegal for a magistrate to convert an accused person into a witness except when a pardon has been lawfully granted under section 347. Moro and Trimback, being accused persons, and not having been legally pardoned, could not be examined as witnesses, until they had been acquitted, or discharged, or convicted. Their evidence must, therefore, be rejected as absolutely inadmissible. In deciding this point, we have not lost sight of the English case of *Rex* vs. *Rudd* (corop. 331). In that case the question was whether Rudd, an accomplice, who had received a promise of pardon from the justices in a case of forgery, and had been examined as a witness, could be afterwards proceeded against for the forgery. On the one hand it was argued that Rudd was not protected from prosecution, inasmuch as the justices had no power to admit an accomplice in forgery as a witness, forgery not being one of the offences specified in the statutes 10 and 11 Will III. c. 23 and 5 Ann. c. 31. On the other hand it was contended that, whether or not the justices had strictly pursued the provisions of the different acts of Parliament, Rudd had given evidence on the faith of the promise of pardon and taking it for granted that the justices were perfectly acquainted with the duty of their office, and that the Court ought not to countenance objections founded on nothing less than a breach of public faith. The question was referred for the opinion of all the Judges, and they unanimously held that in any cases not within any statute, an accomplice who fully and truly discloses the joint guilt of himself and his companions and truly answers all questions that are put to him, and is admitted by the vouchers of the prosecution to be a witness against his companions, and who, when called upon, does give evidence accordingly, and appears under all the circumstances of the case to have acted a fair and ingenuous part, and to have made a full and true information, ought not to be prosecuted for his own guilt so disclosed by him, nor perhaps for any other offence of the same kind, which he may accidentally, and without any bad design, have omitted in his confession. It may be inferred, from the report of this case, that Rudd's evidence had been admitted in the original trial without question, but the admissibility of the evidence was not a question before the Judges, and they gave no opinion in regard to it. The case therefore would hardly be any authority on the point in England, and it certainly could not affect the decision of the question in this country, in which we have a Code of Procedure, the provisions of which are clear and distinct. We have referred to Rudds' case at greater length than we should otherwise have done, because the Sessions Judge has suggested, though he does not recommend that the District Magistrate should apply to this Court to cancel the pardon granted to Moro and Ramchandra, and that proceedings should be taken against them. It appears to us that Moro and Ramchandra have given evidence fairly and fully; and the decision in Rudd's case is an authority for holding that they ought not to be prosecuted. An objection has been taken to the admission of the evidence of several other witnesses in the case, on the ground that they also were persons accused before the Magistrate. These persons were certainly arrested by the Magistrate Mr. Crawford on suspicion. But Mr. Crawford in his evidence states that they were discharged as soon as they were brought before him. No formal order of discharge appears upon the record, but it is to be presumed that they were discharged, as the law permits, because there was no evidence against them; and indeed, it does not appear that, at the time when they were discharged, there could have been any evidence of their having committed the offence, for which they had been arrested. Although therfore some of these persons were undoubtedly accomplices they were not accused persons when they were admitted as witnesses and we are unable to say that their evidence is inadmissible.

(To be continued.)

THE QUANTITY OF FOOD NECESSARY TO SUSTAIN LIFE.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S REDUCED RATIONS STRONGLY CONDEMNED.

Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner, has addressed Government at great length with reference to the opinion expressed by Sir Richard Temple in regard to the quantity of food necessary to sustain the health of persons employed on Famine Relief Works in the Bellary District. As adviser of Government on public health questions, Dr. Cornish has now recorded his protest against the opinions of the Famine Commissioner, which is supported by accumulated testimony of scientific observers in this country, in which the question of the quantity and variety of food essential to keep a labouring man in health and strength has been the subject of investigation. In the Minute of the 19th January, regarding the quantity of food essential for a man while at work, Sir R. Temple expresses an *individual opinion only*, unsupported by evidence, scientific or otherwise, as to the sufficiency of 16oz. per diem of cereal grain to maintain a labouring adult in health, while Dr. Cornish brings to bear a large accumulation of facts in reference to this very question, and states as his opinion that those facts do not afford any support to Sir Richard's theory.

Dr. Cornish, in his able report to Government, quotes the opinion of Sir R. Christison, one of the highest living authorities on all questions connected with dietaries, who states that the adult human body requires 35 oz. of dry food per diem, arranged so that carboniferous and nitrogenous principles may be in the proportion of three of the former to one part of the latter. The local Government, in 1863, was directed by the Secretary of State to submit a report regarding the nature and quantity of food of the various classes of the people in India and of the prison dietaries, and the result of that report showed that the minimum grain allowance of a man in health and in work was not less than 24oz., while the amount which a native of good appetite was capable of disposing of, was estimated, by strictest observation, to vary from 24 to 48 oz. per diem.

We learn that the local Government have forwarded Dr. Cornish's report to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, with the intimation that they are anxiously watching the effect of the scale of wages now in force, and that the result of the observation will be duly reported. Dr. Cornish has been requested to inspect personally some of the working gangs in the North Arcot and Ceded Districts and to report the result of his inspection. All Collectors and district officers in charge of relief operations have been furnished with a copy of Dr. Cornish's report in order to warn them of the importance of the anxious duty confided to them of watching the effect of the reduction of subsistence allowance, and all Zillish surgeons at stations in the vicinity of which Relief Works are in progress are instructed, as soon as the new scale of wages has been in force for one week, to report to Government after careful inspection of the labourers, whether they can detect any indication of loss of power or flesh in those employed, and have also been directed to forward periodical reports on the subject.—*Madras Times.*

THE HON'BLE ROBERT EYLES EGERTON, C.S.I., ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(Indian Charivari.)

Although the name of Mr. Egerton was occasionally mentioned as the probable successor of Sir H. Davies as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the announcement of the fact took many persons by surprise. The friends of other candidates had not hesitated to announce their appointment as an accomplished fact, so the matter was looked upon as settled. But the selection of Mr. Egerton is generally considered a good one, and is especially popular in the Punjab, where the greater part of his official life has been spent. Mr. Egerton arrived in India in 1850, and after a short sojourn at Agra, went as an Assistant Commissioner to the Punjab in 1851. He soon joined the settlement department, and in 1855 was in charge of the settlement office at Lahore. In 1858 he attained the rank of Deputy Commissioner, and after a spell at home in 1861-62 was appointed Officiating Commissioner of Lahore in 1863. From thence he was transferred to the Central Provinces, where he acted as Commissioner of Nagpur and afterwards as Judicial Commissioner; but in 1868 he returned to the Punjab as Financial Commissioner, in which appointment, with the exception of a short absence on leave and a temporary attachment to the Viceregal Council, he has continued ever since. It will thus be seen that he has had a varied experience in all branches of the administration; and as he is in addition a great social favourite, he should make his mark amongst the distinguished Governors of the Punjab.

"Buck."

PICKINGS FROM "INDIAN CHARIVARI."—March 2.

SHAMELESS LEVITY.

Ebenezer Straighthair (with impressive solemnity.)—My poor friend, do you know what drink leads to?

Strand Loafer (coursely).—Yes, Hic to public-houses. Look here! Hic, no one can say I ever neglected my drinks for work.

OUR VOLUNTEERS AGAIN—A FACT.

I. A. A. G. for Musketry.—"How Did you get your rifle into such a filthy state sir? You could not have cleaned it since you used it last time."

Volunteer Smith.—"Oh! I told my bearer to clean it, and the beggar has never done it."

COMMUNICATION FROM PSYCHO.

(By kind permission of Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook.)

A paper was read at the Psychological Society in London the other day "on the Psychology of the Human Voice." The connection between Psychology and the voice is not at first apparent, but would no doubt become so if one listened attentively to a person singing a soul-o.

MOHURRUM AND MIRACLE.

A sensational account of the Moharrum in the *Times of India* is headed "a Moslem Miracle Play." In it occurs the following:—

"While we are looking round at all this we observe that a number of men form into a ring in the midst of the moving crowd, and begin to strike their naked breasts with their hands, moving from right to left as they do so..... The beating of the breasts is done rhythmically, and at every blow a step to the right is taken."

The writer passes over this part of the performance as a matter of course, and doesn't seem to think it at all miraculous, but we certainly *should* like to see men moving at one and the same time from right to left and from left to right. Think how useful such an accomplishment would be from a military point of view! Our contemporary should certainly let us know more about it.

ISLAM FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO CALCUTTA.

An interesting and instructive paper on this subject was read on the 2nd instant by Sir Fredric Goldsmid at the Royal United Service Institution. Sir Fredric Goldsmid entered at some length into the statistics of the Moslem populations existing under the rule of the Port in Europe and Asia, distinguishing those of the Osman or Othman race from the rest; and, following the best authorities on the subject, he endeavoured to fix the approximate numbers of Musulmans occupying all the territories lying eastward of Asia Minor as far as Calcutta, including in his survey the Central Asian khanats. The numbers of Musulmans in Europe he estimated at 3,500,000, and in Turkey in Asia 8,000,000, or altogether about 12,000,000 of Osmanli Turks in both of them. The habits and character of these and their fitness for governing a mixed population of Mahommedans and Christians on different principles to those familiar to all Asiatic rulers were dwelt upon, and the judgment arrived at was favourable to the Turks, although none of their defects were ignored. It was maintained that there was nothing in the character of the Turks, in their religion, or in the principles or theory of their civil system, to prevent the equality and welfare of their Christian fellow subjects. The difficulty lay in the practice, and the persons or agents to be employed: in a word, in the want of personal virtue in the ruling classes especially the great among these—in the want of knowledge, of skill, and of money. But the question remained whether all these difficulties might not be greatly abated by patience, firmness, and disinterestedness on the part of the European Powers and their representatives. The misfortune was that no consistent, united effort had been made by the allied powers for the last twenty years to direct the Government of Turkey to good courses. They, on the contrary, pulled different ways for separate selfish interests and purposes. If the powers could agree, and help each other and the Porte, there would be no great difficulty in settling the affairs of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria—not in the wild fashion urged by some enthusiasts in this country, but in various ways adapted to the peculiarities of the several provinces and races. The conclusions drawn by Sir Frederic Goldsmid seemed to be in substance that, while the integrity of the Ottoman territory was strictly in the interest of England, it could as certainly be preserved, in connection with the happiness and welfare of the people, in a sufficient degree to justify Government in maintaining our traditional policy. There was much to show that the preservation of the Ottoman Government at Constantinople was really in the interest of the Christian population if the Great Powers would only act frankly, fairly, and firmly by the Porte and by the populations. There was really nothing in the character of the Turks, or the principles of their religion or Government, irreconcilable with the common life and prosperity of the various races inhabiting Turkey. The Turks were not at all the barbarians raved about by some popular speakers. They were on the whole a brave temperate, honest, and industrious race, with a good fund of intellectual capacity; in proof of which many illustrations were given. A Turk was a very fair farmer, an excellent artisan, a hardy soldier, a kind husband and father, and could be taught to be an energetic and intelligent ruler. The Turks were haughty, cruel, and rapacious; but all races had their faults, and these might be cured or controlled. They were no worse than many European nations not so many generations back. The Musulman religion did not interfere with other creeds. Every Christian sect had freedom of worship, and the property of the churches was more respected than in most Christian States; and this toleration was a good basis to begin and build upon. It was the Turks and Musulmans alone who prevented the fanatics of the Greek and Roman Churches from slaughtering each other at the annual gatherings in Jerusalem. It might be difficult to say in what particular the Christians were worse off than Musulmans, in theory or principle, in the Turkish scheme of government. On other grounds, and as a matter of European policy, it was consistent with the interests of all that the progress and aims of Russia in the world by land and sea should not be established by the extension of her power over the country now subject to the Porte. This conclusion was further enforced by tracing the advance of Russia in Central Asia, the annexation of Khiva, Bokhara, and other territories all inhabited by Musulmans, and the consequence not only to the races thus subjected, but to the countries and populations in near proximity, occupied by millions of kindred race and religion not only on our borders, as in Afghanistan, Kashmere, and Turkestan, but within our Indian Empire, where there were upwards of 40,000,000 Musulmans. Little had been done for many years to restore the prestige of British rule, seriously damaged by the disastrous retreat from Cabul; while over the whole of Central Asia and Persia no pains were spared by a rival Power to supersede us in the position once occupied by England as a paramount Power. Much of this was attributed to a prevailing system of false economy, owing to which there was a lamentable deficiency in the number and training of agents in the political and diplomatic services destined for the responsible duties to be discharged in the countries lying east of the Adriatic and the Bosphorus. It was suggested that the best means of remedying this dearth of efficient instruments, so essential to the maintenance of any influence beyond our own borders, would be the establishment of an Oriental college for the special education and preparation of the required staff for Asiatic service—if not a department of State that should have concurrence, in concert with the Foreign, Colonial, and Indian Offices, of all services in Oriental countries, and the interests common to all three. Captain Mareh and an Indian gentleman, whose name was given, spoke in support of the general views expressed by Sir Frederic Goldsmid. The latter was understood to assert that there was great sympathy among his co-religionists in India with the Turks, and much indignation about the insidious policy of the Russians towards them. The chairman, Sir Rutherford Alcock, summed up in general concurrence with the tenor of the paper and the conclusions drawn by Sir Frederic Goldsmid, pointing out as a further argument for greater vigilance and efficiency the striking fact that two great non-Musulman Powers—Russia and China—the one Christian and the other Buddhist, but equally implacable in their hostility to all who professed the Moslem faith, were carrying on a war of extermination. Occupying together nearly the half of the great continent stretching from the Baltic to the Yellow Sea, they had but this one aim in common, to advance southward in overwhelming numbers, in the same spirit, and with similar hordes of subject races, as Genghis Khan led across Asia to the Danube in the thirteenth century. These two autocratic Powers counted from four to five hundred millions of subjects under sway, and were equally intolerant of the Moslem or any rival creed. With two such Powers in movement, both threading steadily towards Central and Western Asia and the southern empires of Turkey, Persia, and India, however diverse their objects, it was no time for apathy or supineness on the part of Great Britain. The religious element, which was already a great factor in this conflict of races, could not fail to become still more important as each of these Powers continued its course southward, with an irresistible force on the Musulman populations of the regions in close proximity to India, or on our road there from Europe. If these are allowed to be absorbed, or exterminated one by one, instead of being aided and encouraged to defend independence and nationality, evil days will be in store for our Indian Empire, even though sustained by the whole power of England. It could not, therefore, be, as it was too much the habit to assume, a matter of indifference whether Eastern Turkestan was to be occupied by Russia, and Yacoob Beg and all his people exterminated by overwhelming numbers from China.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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London.....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
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